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Eradication of poverty and other development issues

Egypt:* draft resolution

Eradicating rural poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015, on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Reaffirming the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,[1]

Recalling its resolution 72/233 of 20 December 2017, in which it considered that the theme of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 71/256, annex.

Please recycle

(2018–2027) should be "Accelerating global actions for a world without poverty", and all other resolutions related to the eradication of poverty,

Noting with appreciation the aspirations, embedded in Agenda 2063 of the African Union, to lift huge sections of the populations out of poverty, improve incomes and catalyse economic and social transformation, and recognizing the importance of the international community to help African countries to achieve such goals, especially in the rural areas of the African continent,

Recalling its declaration in resolution 47/196 of 22 December 1992, of 17 October as the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty,

Noting that, while considerable progress has been made over the past decade across all areas of development, the pace of progress observed in recent years is insufficient and uneven to fully meet the Sustainable Development Goals and targets by 2030, especially in rural poverty eradication,

Reaffirming that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, particularly in Africa, in least developed countries, in small island developing States and in some middle-income countries, and underlining the importance of accelerating sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, including full, productive employment and decent work for all, with a view to reducing inequalities within and among countries,

Recognizing that poverty is a serious impediment to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including those living in rural areas, and that the feminization of poverty persists, emphasizing that the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, acknowledging the mutually reinforcing links between the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the eradication of poverty, and stressing the importance of support for countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions,

Emphasizing that the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development depends crucially on the transformation of rural areas, where most of the poor and hungry live,

Welcoming the proclamation of 2019–2028 as the United Nations Decade of Family Farming,[2] to raise the profile of the role of family farming in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Recognizing the interlinkages and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals, and reiterating that the eradication of rural poverty and hunger is crucial for the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and that rural development should be pursued through an integrated approach which encompasses economic, social and environmental dimensions, takes into account a gender perspective and consists of mutually reinforcing policies and programmes, and which should be balanced, targeted, situation specific, locally owned, include local synergies and initiatives and be responsive to the needs of rural populations,

Recalling that nearly 80 per cent of the extreme poor live in rural areas and work in agriculture, and that devoting resources to the development of rural areas and sustainable agriculture and supporting smallholder farmers, especially women

[2] Resolution 72/239.

farmers, is key to ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions, by, inter alia, improving the welfare of farmers,

Expressing its concern that the extreme poor have limited access to productive resources, basic health, education services and social protection, basic infrastructure such as roads, water and electricity, and off-farm employment opportunities, and are susceptible to the impacts of natural disasters, especially weather-related hazards, including the El Niño phenomenon, and the adverse effects of climate change, and that rural women and girls fare far worse on most development indicators,

Emphasizing the importance of enhancing global support for national work on rural development policies and strategies,

1. *Reaffirms* that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, for all people everywhere, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, as well as an overarching objective of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[3] of which the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development[4] is an integral part, supports and complements it;

2. *Welcomes* the remarkable progress made since 1990, which has lifted over 1.1 billion people out of extreme poverty, but also expresses its deep concern that the progress in reducing poverty remains uneven, with 1.46 billion people still living in multidimensional poverty, and that this number continues to be significant and unacceptably high, whereas the levels of inequality in income, wealth and opportunities remains high or is increasing in a number of countries, and the non-income dimensions of poverty and deprivation, such as access to quality education or basic health services, and relative poverty remain major concerns;

3. *Recognizes* the importance of promoting socioeconomic development in the rural areas, as an effective strategy at the global level, for poverty eradication including extreme poverty, and therefore underlines the importance of shaping a rural poverty eradication pattern with the concerted efforts of the whole of society to promote socioeconomic development in the rural areas;

4. *Recognizes also* the critical role and contribution of rural women, including smallholders and women farmers, and indigenous women and women in local communities, and their traditional knowledge in enhancing agricultural and rural development, improving food security and eradicating rural poverty;

5. *Stresses* the importance of taking targeted measures to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, by formulating rural development strategies with clear poverty eradication goals, strengthening national statistical capacity and monitoring systems and implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of employment for pro-poor growth in rural areas, and encourages the United Nations system and development partners to assist countries, upon their request, in mainstreaming employment into investment policy and poverty reduction strategies, including those focused on rural area development, and fostering rapid agricultural productivity growth especially in developing countries, by increasing investment in agricultural and related rural off-farm activities;

7. *Recognizes* the need to design, implement and pursue gender-responsive economic and social policies aimed at, inter alia, eradicating poverty, including in

[3] Resolution 70/1.

[4] Resolution 69/313, annex.

rural areas, and combating the feminization of poverty, ensuring the full and equal participation of rural women in the development, implementation and follow-up of development policies and programmes and poverty eradication strategies, supporting increased rural employment and decent work, and promoting the participation of women at all levels and sectors of the rural economy and in diverse on-farm and off-farm economic activities, including sustainable agricultural and fisheries production;

8. *Emphasizes* that globally, 2 billion people, primarily in rural areas in developing countries, do not have access to formal financial services, and encourages further efforts of international community to offer affordable ways to access finance for the financially excluded in rural areas;

9. *Further emphasizes* the need to increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, especially in roads, water, sanitation and electricity;

10. *Expresses its commitment* to raising public awareness to promote the eradication of poverty and extreme poverty in all countries, to mobilizing the enthusiasm and creativity of all stakeholders, especially the rural residents to living in extreme poverty to fight against poverty, to promoting their active participation in the design and implementation of programmes and policies which affect them, and to providing quality education for the rural poor, with the aim of achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

11. *Stresses* the need to enhance and expand access by developing countries to appropriate technologies that are pro-poor and raise productivity, underlines the need for measures to increase investment in agriculture, including modern technologies, as well as in natural resources management and capacity-building of the developing countries;

12. *Stresses* that the achievement of sustainable development and the eradication of poverty also hinge on the ability and readiness of countries to effectively mobilize domestic resources, attract foreign direct investment, fulfil official development assistance (ODA) commitments and use ODA effectively, and facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries, and also stresses that the resolution of unsustainable debt situations is critical for heavily indebted poor countries, while remittances have become a significant source of income and finance for receiving economies and their contribution to the achievement of sustainable development;

13. *Recognizes* the importance of addressing the diverse needs of and challenges faced by countries in special situations, in particular African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as the specific challenges facing many middle-income countries, and therefore requests the United Nations development system, the international financial institutions, regional organizations and other stakeholders to ensure that these diverse and specific development needs are appropriately considered and addressed, in a tailored fashion, in their relevant strategies and policies, with a view to promoting a coherent and comprehensive approach towards individual countries;

14. *Realizes* that bridging the digital divide will require strong commitment by all relevant stakeholders at the national and international levels, and encourages efforts by all relevant stakeholders, especially United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, in the spirit of Win-Win cooperation to assist developing countries in overcoming the digital divide and promoting the use of information and communication technologies to foster economic and social development, particularly in rural areas, with the aim to build a shared future for mankind;

15. *Recognizes* the devastating impact of diseases on societies and calls for measures by United Nations bodies, especially World Health Organization, UNAIDS, and other stakeholders to make good use of their experiences and advantages to further help developing countries in improving rural development planning, including poverty eradication and multisectoral development activities covering economic and social aspects, including the gender perspective;

16. *Reiterates* the urgent need to accelerate the pace for rural poverty eradication, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session, a report on the status of the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution, in order to identify the gaps and challenges faced in rural poverty eradication, especially in developing countries;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-fourth session, under the item entitled "Eradication of poverty and other development issues", a sub-item entitled "Eradicating rural poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".